Far from your capital my ſhip reſides
At Reithrus, and ſecure at *anchor rides*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor.
The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*
Or the ſtrait courſe to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' ſhaggy brow. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. To ſtop at; to reſt on.
My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Iſabel. *Shakeſp.*
My tongue ſhould to my ears not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shak. R. III.*

A'NCHOR. *n. ſ.* *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret*, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.
To deſperation turn my truſt and hope!
An *anchor*'s cheer in priſon be my ſcope! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor; and, figuratively, ſecurity.
The old Engliſh could expreſs moſt aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy ſervice of God, which the Latins called *religion*, becauſe it knitted the minds of men together, and moſt people of Europe have borrowed the ſame from them, they called moſt ſignificantly *ean-faſtneſs*, as the one and only aſſurance and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſouls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.
Smithing comprehends all trades, which uſe either forge or file, from the *anchor-ſmith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the ſame rules, though not with equal exactneſs, and all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

A'NCHORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.
Let me reſolve whether there be indeed ſuch efficacy in nurture and firſt production; for if that ſuppoſal ſhould fail us, all our *anchorage* were looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Wotton.*
2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.
Lo as the bark that hath diſcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at firſt ſhe weigh'd her *anchorage*;
Cometh Andronicus. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*
3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED. *participial adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.
Like a well twiſted cable, holding faſt
The *anchor'd* veſſel in the loudeſt blaſt. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *n. ſ.* [contracted from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητὴς.]
A'NCHORITE. } A recluſe; a hermit; one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.
His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himſelf. *Sprat.*
You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a ſolitary life. *Pope's Letters.*

ANCHO'VY. *n. ſ.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. Scaliger deſcribes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed ſnout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a ſaw. Others make it a ſort of ſardine, or pilchard; but others, with better reaſon, hold it a peculiar ſpecies, very different from either. It is caught in the months of May, June, and July, on the coaſts of Catalonia, Provence, *&c.* when it conſtantly repairs up the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. The fiſhing is chiefly in the night time; when a light being put on the ſtern of their little fiſhing veſſels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets. When the fiſhery is over, they cut off the heads, take out the galls and guts, then lay them in barrels, and ſalt them. *Savary.*
We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as the ſalſo-acid gravies of meat; the ſalt pickles of fiſh, *anchovies*, oyſters.
Floyer on the Humours.

ANCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long ſince; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs, a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved; for we mention *old cuſtoms*; but though old be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern*, *ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new*.
Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others

belonging to common perſons, he cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomſday book; and ſuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demeſnes. *Cowell.*
2. Old; that has been of long duration.
With the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days underſtanding. *Job*, xii. 12.
Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the moſt *ancient*, becauſe he never had any beginning. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
Induſtry
Gave the tall *ancient* foreſt too his axe. *Thomſon's Summer.*
3. Paſt; former.
I ſee thy fury: if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*] Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.
And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end. *Pop. Eſſ. on Crit.*

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

A'NCIENT. *n. ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*; whence in preſent uſe, enſign.

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.
Not far from this is the great city of Trebiſond, which, with the territory about it, *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney, b.* ii.
The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 480.

A'NCIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; exiſtence from old times.
The Feſcenine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

A'NCIENTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.
Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moſt mingled, and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, ſtealing, fighting.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCONY. *n. ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.
Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thift,
And borrow baſe, *and* ſome good lady's gift. *Spenſ. Hubb.*
What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*
The Danes unconquer'd offſpring march behind;
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryd.*
It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar.
Addiſon. Tatler.
2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*.
It is the nature of extreme ſelf-lovers, as they will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*
3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.
I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A'NDIRON. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.
If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of braſs, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 178.

ANDRO'GYNAL. *adj.* [from ἀνὴρ and γυνὴ.] Having two ſexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two ſexes.
The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

ANDRO-

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS. n. ſ. [Lat. See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτος.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.
Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow-chair. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE. n. ſ. [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.
Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the center; the ſeeds are collected into an oblong head, and ſurrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple ſometimes curiouſly intermixed. *Millar.*
Wind flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones; of both which ſorts there are great variety of colours, ſome being double, and others ſingle flowered. The broad leaved *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September, and the ſmall eminences which put forth the leaves ſet uppermoſt. Theſe with ſmall leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not put into the ground till the end of October.
Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.
From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomſon.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκοπέω.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes*, ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he ſaid nothing* anent *this particular*.
2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-houſe*.

ANES. } *n. ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*
AWNS. }

A'NEURISM. *n. ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities.
Sharp's Surgery.
In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ANE'W. *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.
Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but priſ'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden's Fables.*
That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can ſpeak; and you
To ſhow how well you play, muſt play *anew*. *Prior.*
The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N° 28.
2. Newly; in a new manner.
He who begins late, is obliged to form *anew* the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, to practiſe duties to which he is utterly a ſtranger. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE. } *adj.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding; mazy;
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } full of turnings and winding paſſages.
Behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone, ſo to intend the leaſt ſound imaginable, that the ſenſe might be affected with it; as we ſee in ſubterraneous caves and vaults, how the ſound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractuous*.] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

ANGEL. *n. ſ.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.
Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Had we ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as it is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*
See HIERARCHY.
2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs*.
And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Revelat.* ix. 11.
3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God*, *prophet*.
4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtile of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Heav'n bleſs thee!
Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were chriſtians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.
Take an empty baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go ſo far from the baſon, till you cannot ſee the *angel*, becauſe it is not in a right line; then fill the baſon with water, and you will ſee it out of its place, becauſe of the reflection. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 702.
Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

A'NGEL. *adj.* Reſembling angels; angelical.
I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In *angel* whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.
Or virgins viſited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

A'NGEL-LIKE. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Reſembling an angel.
In heav'n itſelf thou ſure wer't dreſt
With that *angel-like* diſguiſe. *Waller.*

A'NGEL SHOT. *n. ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot*.] Chain ſhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. n. ſ. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute*.] The name of a plant.
It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds.
The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves.
The common *angelica* delights to grow in a very moiſt ſoil, and its ſeeds ſhould be ſown ſoon after it is ripe. This plant is uſed in medicine, as are its ſeeds; and the confectioners make a ſweetmeat with its tender ſtalks, cut in May. The ſecond ſort grows wild; and the two laſt ſorts may be propagated like the firſt. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]
The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſuculent, and full of oblong ſeeds.
The ſpecies are, 1. Canada berry-bearing *angelica*. 2. Berry-bearing *angelica*, with a naked ſtalk and creeping root. 3. *Angelica* tree.
The two firſt are propagated either by ſowing their ſeeds, or by parting of their roots. The third ſort grows with us to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and is only propagated by ſeeds, which are frequently brought from America. *Millar.*

ANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels.
It diſcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* ſwiftneſs, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his viſible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels.
Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapleſs fall
By doom of battle. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* ii.
3. Belonging to angels.
It may be encouragement to conſider the pleaſure of ſpeculations, which do raviſh and ſublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *angelical*.] The quality of being angelical; reſemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.
Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou alſo. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* v.
My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all beauteous mind. *Pop. Eloi. to Abel.*

A'NGELOT. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology, but, with moſt probability, derived by *Skinner* from anze, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango*.]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger